## NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET,

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. PROPRIETOR.

ANDSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

SETHPLC THEATRE, Broadway.-HICCORY DIGGOR BOOTH'S THEATRE, Eddst. between 5th and 5th ave.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 18th str

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE. Thirtioth street and THEATRE COMIQUE, 516 Broadway. - DAVID GAR. PIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Fifth avenue and Twent

THE TAMMANT, Fourteenth street.-THE QUEEN OF MIBLOS GARDEN, Broadway. - ARRAH SA POGER; OR

BOWERT THEATRE, Bowery .- WEFT OF THE WISH GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and

MRS. P. S. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn. ORNTBAL PARK GARDEN, 7th av., between 58th and

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Sawery .- COMIC HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.-Hooley's

MEW TORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway. LADIES' NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, SEE

Now York, Saturday, August 21, 1860.

## THE MEWS.

The cable telegrams are dated August 20. both the university crews were out yesterday of the Thames. The Queen has gone to Balmoral. The Archbishops of Armagh and Dublin have

ing the speedy meeting of the Provincial Synods and requesting the laity to make preparations for the The Prince Imperial and the Empress of Franc Carlist leaders have been arrested on the frontier.

Real. It is said that a conspiracy in favor of the The late syllabus of the Pope will form one of the chief subjects of discussion at the coming genera

onoil at Rome. The Sultan of Turkey and the Viceroy have b me reconciled. A dreadful fire has destroyed the business part of Jamna.

The project of a ship canal through the Isthmus of Corinth has been introduced in the Gregian

The State of Tumanlipas has Bually become bas fied, the rebel leaders having agreed to recognize

Garta as Governor. Insurrections are feared in Michoican, San Luis Potosi, Sinatoa and Quaretaro, as great discontent exists in all those States. Ger eral Placidio Vegas, with 1,000 men, is moving on Guadalajara. A freight train, belonging to Walsh & Oo., on the Vera Cruz Railroad, was attacked and

The steamer China, at San Francisco, from Yoko hama, brings the gratifying intelligence that the civil war in Japan is at an end. An order has been Issued requiring all Dalmos to disarm immediately.
The leading actors in the late disturbances were ed at Yeddo, where they will be nished. Business is improving, and the goverament revenue has largely increased. Gaent Fletoner, English Consul for Yeddo, died in July.

Sandwich Islands. The English frigate Galatea, Prince Alfred manging, arrived at Honolulu on July 21. The Prince was the guest of the King during his stay s Bonolulu. The Galatea satied for Japan August 2 Abundant rains have fallen throughout the isla-Miscellapross.

ident Grant and party arrived at Newport R. L. at four o'clock yesterday morning. The Presi-

Albert Gallatin Brown, formerly United States federate Senate, has written a letter to Judge Den hat Indee Dent is in full sympathy with the Prest he save, has adopted the President's policy, and original supporters. The Judge's election is certain takes open grounds against him. A fair election, it is said, cannot be had unless a check be put upon General Ames, who is using his official influence favor of the radical party, hoping to be repaid for his services by being chosen to the United States Senate. In March last the conservatives proposed that all parties unite in asking the President mmend a course to be pursued by Congress to ward Mississippi, pledging themselves to abide by such recommendation, no matter what it might be the radicals were afraid to trust the Presider and refused to accede to the proposition.

Commissioner Delano decides that the practice of corporations which are by law required to withhold cent on all dividends, interest coupons, &c., of treating such amounts as expenses of business and treating such amounts as expenses of business deductable, is wrong and should not be allowed.

mests of pusiness firms in San Francisco to permi shat city. All parties applying were accommodated, and no favors were granted any particular firms, as was reported.
An order has been issued from the War Depart-

ment forbidding the residence of settlers on military reservations. All intruders will be notified by mili ary commanders to leave the reservation, and i refuse to do so they will be removed by force. J. Ross Browne, Minister to China, arrived at Sar Francisco by the steamer China on Thursday, Mr.

Browne has expressed his willingness to return to his post if the Department of State approves of his Monal course.

The reported finding, in Wayne county, N. Y., of bery near Albany, proves to be incorrect.

The first conviction under the new prohibitory nauor law was made in Boston resterday in the

The steamship Medway, at Quebec, brought out Prince Arthur's groom, footmen. Line horses and several carriages.

ply of water. The authorities have notified the profactories and refineries to close their works, all the water is needed for family purposes. The water in the Schuylkili and Delaware rivers in lower than it has been in many years and navigation delphia is pratty much suspended.

in the sum of \$10,000 Whellock, Jr., and his two sons, charged with the murder of Deputy Sheriff Griggs in the late anti-rent affair.

The City. Judge Benedict yesterday granted a stay of pro coodings in regard to the disposation of the ammu-nition, wagons, &c., belonging to the Cuba Junta, which Marshal Dallon was about to sell to satisfy judgments recovered by the owners of the ingboat

Dase, Coole and Mabey.

The amount of arrears of penalty, independent of

in Brooklyn, who falled to make proper monthly re-

turns to the revenue officers, and against whom suits have been commenced, exceeds \$400,000.

James Burns, a Cuban flibuster, captured on Gardiner's Island, who refused to accept the terms offered by the government for his release, and who has since been confined in Port Lafayette, yesterday reconsidered his determination, and, upon taking an oath not to again violate the neutrality laws, was released.

The offices of the Eric Railway Company have been removed to the Grand Opera House, corner of Eighth

venue and Twenty-third street. William Varley, alias Reddy the Biacksmith, at rived in this city yesterday afternoon from San Fran-cisco, in custody of officer Woolside, of the Sixth Samuel Ramsay, a member of the Jersey City po

lice force, and who served with distinction in the late war, committed suicide yesterday by shooting imself through the breast. The banking house of Thomas F. Morris & Co., at Yonkers, suspended operations on Thursday. It is supposed that Mr. Stokes, the cashier, is a defaulter

to the amount of \$40,000. In the Superior Court yesterday Judge McCunn discharged from custody George R. Rutter, President of the First National Bank of Tennessee, who

had been brought before him on a writ of habea-corpus. Rutter was arrested for embezziting \$220,000 of the school fund deposited in his bank. District Attorney Blunt handed the Judge a tele tition of Rutter had been issued by Governor Hoff

The stock market vesterday was feverish and irre gular, with a general decline in late transactions induced by a sharp fall in the Vanderbiit shares Gold touched 132%, closing finally at 132%.

The steamship Lafayette, Captain Roussan, wil leave pier 50 North river at noon to-day for Bres and Havre. The mails for France will close at the Post Office at eleven A. M.

The steamship Tybee, Captain Delanoy, will said at three P. M. to-day, from pier No. 4 North river,

Prominent Arrivals in the City. ionel Charles Moss, of Louistana; Colonel J. D Feno, of the United States Army; Judge T. B. Camp bell, of St. Paul, and Senator J. S. Fowler, of Ten

General M. D. Hardin, of the United States Army. s at the St. Denis Hotel. Colonel H. W. Wainright and Rev. John Pesses

den, of Philadelphia, and Colonei C. D. Phelps, of Keokuk, are at the St. Charles Hotel. Lieutenant G. A. Conover, of the United States Army; Hiram Barney, of Spuyten Duyvil; W. E. Leach, of Boston, and W. Gyldendal, of Copenhager are at the Westminster Hotel.

General H. I., Robinson, of Binghamton, and J. L. Williams, of Fort Wayne, are at the St. Nicholas

General F. P. Blair, of St. Louis: Colonel W. A Strong, of Albany; C. D. King, of Cubs, and G Gill, of Memphis, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. H. W. Hallewell, of Philadelphia, secretary of the Board of Education; James T. Tucker, of New

Hoffman House.

General J. Zillen. of Washington, and J. Fargo, of Buffalo, are at the Astor House

Prominent Departurer

Colonel Malcom for Boston, Chief Justice Chasand daughter and Senator Sprague and family for Narragansett, R. I., and John Carson for Baltimore.

British Views on the Proposition to Tax United States Securities

A British journal which pays particular attention to financial matters makes some curious remarks on the proposition to tax United State securities held abroad. It says that "the first telegram by the French Atlantic cable informs us that the New York HERALD strongly approves of the proposition to tax bonds which are held abroad." And, again, in a leading editorial it remarks:- "A somewhat remarkable, but by no means astounding, piece of information has been received from New York through the Atlantic cable. An agitation prevails on the other side of the Atlantic the object of which is to enable the government to tax the interest payable to foreigners on the debt beld by them.

Now, for the consolation of an execut con-temperary, we will my snat at present there is here no very great agitation on the subject; but we repeat what was said before, that the interest on the bonds held abroad ought to be taxed as the interest of those held by American bondholders is taxed. The tax on the interest of our government bonds held by our citizens is five per centwe refer to the internal revenue tax on all incomes beyond the exempted one thousand dollars. For instance, a citizen holds government bonds, the coupons of which yield him from the interest a taxable income of ten thousand dollars. At five per cent upon this income, as upon a like income from any other source, five hundred dollars must be paid into the national Treasury; but the subject or citizen of England or France pays no tax to our government upon its securities in his possession, simply because he is outside the pale of our internal revenue assessments. Hence we contend that a specific tax of five per cent upon the interest of our bonds held by the subject or citizen of England, or France, or any other foreign country, will be no act of injustice to him, inasmuch as it is the tax paid by the American citizen. Simple justice to the citizen requires, in fact, that the foreigner should be subject to the same assessment on his income from our national bonds.

We believe, too, that when this subject to brought prominently before the people and Congress the justice of the proposition will be admitted. The argument against taxing our bonds held abroad is far more remarkable than the proposition; for it is conceded that in the way of precedent the United States would be justified in such an act. "To a certain extent," the writer says, "the Americans would, in taxing European holders of their bonds, be following a precedent which is every day furnished by this country (England), all foreign holders of consols being taxed in precisely the same manner as British subjects." Then he goes on to show that the other nations of Europe do the same or worse. But, strange to say, he argues that the same rule does not apply to the United States. He intimates that it is not honest, and that although England and all other nations may tax their security bolders, this country ought not. Is not this remarkably fine British logic? It is said that we should be more honest than the rest, because it is our interest to be so and because our credit would suffer if we should not be. We are told that we should not be able to borrow money abroad if our reputation

were damaged in that way. In reality the government did not borrow from Europe in the extraordinary war to preserve the Union and during the erection of our enormous debt, and it was not until the war was over that European capitalists ventured to invest their funds in our bonds that paid more than double the interest that could be obtained on the other side of the Atlantic. taxes, incurred by a large number of brokers living | Europe gave us no assistance in our great

struggle for the life of the nation, and the whole lebt was placed at home. We are under no obligations to England or any other foreign power. The British and other foreign capital sta that have invested in our securities since the war did so because they could purchase them at a very low price and with a conviction that in the future adjustment or consolidation of the debt they would be subject to the contingencies of legislation in taxing or reducing the interest. In fact, they discounted these very contingencies in advance. As to borrowing money from Europe, the less we do of that the better, and really we have no need to do it. The government is not likely under any circumstar es to want European loans. It is to our interest and the duty of the government to the American people to follow the example of England and tax the interest on bonds held abroad just as it is taxed at home.

Andy Johnson's Platform.

Andy Johnson was serenaded at the Lamar House in Knoxville the other night. Andy Johnson made a speech. He put in a bid for seat in the United States Senate, and Andy Johnson put his foot in it-not in the Senate Chamber, but in his prospects for reaching those easy, velvet-cushioned arm chairs-for the present at least. We publish Andy's nocturnal serenade speech. He said he was not in Knoxville for the purpose of making a studied address. It is a pity he had not devoted a little time to the study of what he intended to say-if he intended to say anything. He declared that a popular revolution had occurred in the State. That is true; but he neglected to state that Parson Brownlow was at the head of that revolution and himself at the tail, if anywhere. It was Parson Brownlow's revolution, not Andy Johnson's, and from the love the twain bear each other it will be like an attempt to reunite the Siamese twins after they have been once carved asunder, and expect that their flesh will again join and their blood intermingle naturally in the veins of each, as to imagine that Brownlow and Johnson will again become sealed in a common bond of fellowship. Be that as it may, however, Andy Johnson has planted himself upon a rotten platform-a platform upon which no honest man should ever expect to be elected to the United States Senate. He has evoked the skeleton of a regal empire based upon our national debt, and he exclaims, "Preserve the republic; let the debt go." This is repudiation in its worst form. It is treason to the credit and the honor of the republic. As the ex-President declared more than once during his Presidency that treason should be made odious and traitors punished, so now respectable citizens will demand that repudiation be made odious and repudiators punished-by being left severely alone in the distribution of the honors and emoluments of official station. Andy Johnson ought to have the gumption to know that the true way to save the republic is for the republic to pay its debt. To repudiate it is paying the way to bankruptcy, anarchy and eventual ruin. Then may tollow a chaotic empire such as a distempered imagination might conjure up, but not until then. And, thank the Lord and the good temper of our tax-paying citizens, such an event is as remote as the sound of Gabriel's trumpet. Furthermore, Andy Johnson seems to be in a muddle about the fifteenth amendment, allowing negroes to vote. He does not seem to comprehend that that amendment is a foregone conclusion, that it is a fixed fact, and that the sooner it is looked squarely in the face the better for such coates as are likely or most affected by its operations. The conservatives in Virginia accepted it and elected a Governor and a Legislature upon the ssue. The conservatives of Mississippi have eccepted it, and are prepared to act upon it. The same may be said with regard to the respectable portion of the conservatives in Texas. Hence, so far as the three outstanding States are concerned, there is nothing in the fifteenth amendment that should create much of an outery, and so far as Andy Johnson and Tennessee are concerned there is nothing in it that either himself or the people of his State, whom he has for so many years represented in various capacities, should make a bue and cry about. We shall be sorry to learn that the Southerners are not able to manage the negro vote after it shall become a merchantable article among

suffrage platform. PENDLETON IN THE FIELD. -Mr. Pendleton, n his letter accepting the democratic nomination for Governor of Ohio, draws a gloomy picture of the condition of the country. He says that money is scarce, business is depressed, employment is hard to be found labor is badly rewarded, industrial pursuits are hampered, the tariff is oppressive, our internal taxes are unequal, interest is excessively high, and that everything, in short, is hurrying us down the road to bankruptcy. But what are the remedies proposed by Mr. Pendleton? Upon this question, as upon the negro suffrage question, be has a hard fight before him, inasmuch as he is travelling in the old ruts of the Northern democracy, and turns his back upon the new departure of the South-

politicians like that of other class voters in the

North and West. Taking all things into con-

deration we rather think Andy Johnson will

e found wanting in his claims for the United

States Senate when the time comes to test his

popularity upon his repudiation and anti-

ern democracy. THE UNFORTUNATE WRONG MAN. - A respectable emigrant, who arrived at this port the other day by the steamer Scotia, was mistaken for a counterfeiter, of whom a description had been forwarded from England to the Superintendent of Metropolitan Police. The supposed criminal was at once arrested, torn from his wife and child, and after baving been mysteriously spirited from station house to station house, lest his auxious wife should discover his whereabouts and secure his discharge by a writ of habeas corpus, he was conveyed to the Twenty-second precinct prison, where he was confined until Thursday. He was then removed to the Central Office, and on being confronted with a member of the London detective police force was found "not to be the man wanted." He was at once discharged. Vigilance is a commendable virtue, but this unfortunate wrong man might well ask if he can hope for no redress for the flagrant injustice of which he has been made the victim. Have the innocent in this "free country" no rights which the police are bound

One Wook's Receipts from Ow The customs returns for the week included between August the 7th and August the 14th show that the fecelpta from this source amounted to four millions seventy-four thousand four hundred and forty-seven dollars. Of this amount the port of New York alone contributed more than three millions and s quarter, proving thereby its preponderating value to the country. If we were to assume that the revenue of this one week was to be taken as an average return, it would give the Treasury an annual income from imports done, of more than two hundred and eight millions. But it is evident that this is an exceptional case. The amount of duty paid into the custom houses of New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Baltimore is based upon the importation of goods for the fall trade, which by this showing must be very large. Predicating facts upon the imports, it would look as though our merchants calculated upon a large interior trade during the coming fall season. Probably they find a sound basis for their expectations in the redundant crops. We cannot complain, therefore, of the want of a good supply of foreign manufactures for the approachn season. But it is a fact that we generally incline towards plethoric importations at this time of the year, which sometimes turn out disastrously for the importers. However, in view of our excellent crops, and the happy condition of the farmer class all over the country, which is the natural consequence thereof, the large importation of this portion of the year may not be too much to fill the margin of profit very handsomely for the importers and obbers. We hope that it may turn out so, but we advise the exercise of wisdom and discre-

The Bank of England-Reduction of the Rate of Discount.

tion in the matter of long credits and expan-

sion of business. They are always dangerous.

We learn by cable that the amount of bultion in the Bank of England has increased two hundred and fifty-eight thousand pounds within the last week, and that the minimum rate of discount has been reduced in consequence one-half per cent. The cable despatch also states that the influx of bullion into the Bank of France is still more considerable, the increase being eleven million three hundred thousand francs since last week. These two statements show a great though gradual falling off in European business; but then they occur in what is ordinarily the dull season of the year and need not cause any alarm. Wall street received this intelligence with the greatest composure, though at any other time it would have excited much interest among our capitalists. But we also are passing through our dull season just as they are in London and Paris. There is always among speculators a breathing time for some weeks before the harvest has been gathered in, especially iffears are entertained that the harvest will fall under the average of past seasons. Now there is on this very subject a great deal of anxiety throughout Great Britain, and the cable has for some days back reported to us the state of the weather in England almost as regularly as it does the last items of news regarding the international boat race. Besides the uncertainty as to the harvest, it may well be that the stagnation of business in the great European capitals is due in part to the ever imminent danger of war. The statement of matters on the Peninsula is sufficient of itself to cause uneasiness; and France is just enterior a covernion which, though as yet bloodless, may have a very different ending. Merchants are alive to all these things, for politics and commerce are so necessarily intermixed that many men of busi ness study the political barometer like a Beust or a Bismarck. But provided we have an average European harvest and a good cotton crop at home, we hope to tide over these political shoals and quicksands and find business before long as enterprising as ever.

of exhibiting its discipline before the Chief o the London Fire Deportment, who came here to study and to learn something about the paid organization of New York. It is said that his visit was made at the suggestion of the heir to the throne, who was struck with admiration while in this city with the excellent morale of our Fire Department. The London chief expressed himself astonished and delighted by the brigade movements of the picked companies who passed in review before him in Tompkins square, and has no doubt learned a good deal from what he saw. When he returns to the British metropolis he may find many suggestions for the improvement of the body over which he presides, imbibed from his brief experience of the splendid discipline which our Fire Department has attained under the efficient management of General Shaler. If Captain Shaw has given the New York chief any hints as to the improvement of our force, we think it quite likely that he will take as many hints home with him for the improvement of the London Fire Department. This is but in accordance with the principal of international comity.

THE REVIEW OF THE FIRE BRIGADE .- OUR

fire brigade had an opportunity on Thursday

BOOUS REVENUE OFFICERS. - The public must be on their guard against the many bogus deputy marshals and revenue detectives who are levying blackmail in different parts of the country, and particularly at points remote from large cities. In every case the parties making demand by authority of the revenue laws should be required to show the written authority with which all real government agents are provided. Frequent complaints have been received at the Revenue Office from the victims of bogus officers, especially from country ladies, who ought never to make any payment to strangers without consulting some intelligent neighbor. It would be safer for them to pay their dues at headquarters, treating their swindling visitors in the same way as those bogus policemen in New York city are treated who are so often complained of at the Central Office.

BLOODY WORK IN CUBA.-If our latest reports be true in regard to the atrocities o the Spaniards in slaughtering their prisoners as soon as captured, the time has surely come for the intervention of the United States in the name of civilization and humanity. We would ask our benevolent but apparently befogged Secretary of State, is not something due in this Cuban business to the common cause of humanity, to say nothing of peace and proChief Justice Chase.

in which he expressed highly conservative and liberal views. This shows, at least, that there is a tower of strength in Mr. Chase's name, and that whenever it is mentioned in connection with the Presidency the President-making factions and the organs of the different aspirants for that high office become excessively sensitive and nervous. The mere report that he wrote a letter favoring a broad, liberal and conservative policy toward the South, which was construed into a bid for the Presidency, has put them in a flutter. Now, for the consolation of these President-making managers, we can tell them on good authority that the Chief Justice has written no letter that will bear such a construction, and that he carefully avoids entering into political matters or controversies. It is possible he may have written letters to friends, expressing opinions as to the policy that should be pursued toward the South, as any other citizen might. This is a privilege that he may claim in common with all Americans. Nor does he make any mystery about his views on this subject. He has not hesitated to say that universal amnesty should go with universal suffrage, that the disabilities of the Southerners should be removed, and that the wounds of our civil war should be promptly healed. No man, perhaps, has had a better opportunity or is more capable of forming a correct opinion of the present condition of the South and the temper of the people. He has been a great deal in that section of the country since the war, and his judicial circuit extending over a considerable portion of it, he has necessarily become well informed of matters there. The conclusion he has come to, then, that univer-sal amilesty should be granted and the wounds of the war healed for the good of the whole country as well for that of the Southerners themselves, ought to have weight both with the administration and Congress. There is no doubt the sentiment of the people is with him. They do not want to see the Southern States remain unrestored, disorganized, and under military rule for the purpose of helping any political party. On this subject Chief Justice Chase shows that he is a statesman of broad and liberal views and there is no reason to conclude because he entertains them, or has even expressed them, that he has taken such conservative ground for the purpose of reaching the Presidency or to interfere in political matters.

A struggle-commenced at

between the allied powers of congested money capital and the inherent force of the laws of the laud, and which promises to evolve consequences of very great importance, both to the industrial interests of the public and the financial resources of the government, during its issue to a final conclusion-has been again advanced in the courts. It will be seen from the report of a decision delivered by Judge James in the United States Court of the Eastern District of Brooklyn, which is pubblished in our columns to-day, that certain brokers or bankers residing in the brokers of monthly returns of their capital and deposits, as required by the act for purposes of taxation by the revenue officers, and thus evade the carrying of their due share of the public responsibility. The penalty is a fine of three hundred dollars for each instance of omission, and it looks as if the law had never been complied with by the defendants, as the sum of \$3,000 was sued for in every case—an amount equal to fifteen monthly fines. Judge James confirms the which embraces Wall street, New York, to the extent that every broker who loans out money for any period of time is a banker, and must, consequently, pay the government tax on capital used in banking upon each loan which he so gives out. One hundred and thirty persons living in Brooklyn but trading in and on Wall street are involved, and the position of Judge James makes them liable to money penalties which will aggregate about \$400,000 for the Treasury. It also sets forth the important points of their liability in future should they continue in the business. In its bearing on matters of equity, law and financee, the subject is well worthy of the consideration of the public. The collection of the tax is a war necesity, and no individual or corporation should be permitted to shirk the burden. All should

bear a just portion of it. A NEW WHISEEY RING IN PENNSYLVA-NIA .- It appears that the other day the Hon. John Covode, chairman of the Republican Central Committee of Pennsylvania, applied to Mr. Delano, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, to slacken the reins a little in behalf of the whiskey makers and dealers of the old Keystone State, for fear that otherwise they may all go the democratic ticket in the coming October election. The Commissioner replied that, hit or miss, with the party, the law must be enforced, an answer which will be satisfactory to all honest men, whatever may be the opinion of Covode.

Cuba-Why General Grant Still Hesitates.

We understand that General Grant has

recently in a free conversation expressed himself very decidedly in favor of the concession of belligerent rights to the Cubans; that in his opinion they have established a good case for this recognition, and that he believes such recognition would result in a settlement satistory to the Cubans, to Spain and to the United States. We are furthermore informed that all the members of the Cabinet, except one, are in favor of the recognition suggested, and that the one dissenting member hesitates to join his colleagues, not because he doubts the propriety of the act proposed, but its expediency ; that, in short, be is a little bit afraid of England or France, or something of that sort. Mr. Fish, the Secretary of State, is this dissenting Cabinet member, and in deference to the wish of Mr. Fish the President still postpones the decisive step forward which he really desires to take. Now, is not this a lamentable condition of things? Once upon a time General Jackson's Secretary of the Treasury refused e remove certain deposits because he was

afraid of possible consequences. Hickory soon settled that matter by substituting a man who was not afraid. So now, if the The political party organs and party politi-President is convinced that the time has cians are very much exercised about a letter come for action in regard to Cuba, the Secrewhich it is said Chief Justice Chase wrote to tary of State should be made to understand some Southerner on the political situation, and that this thing must be done. The country would rejoice to see it done, as evidence that we have a President again who, on important occasions, is not afraid to assume the responsibility.

WALL STREET DURING THE WEEK has been an interesting evidence of the speculative mania of the hour, despite the summer stagnation in more legitimate channels of enterprise. The fluctuations yesterday were painfully attractive in a temperature of ninetyfour degrees Fahrenheit in the shade.

## THE HEATED TERM.

The weather has always been a fruitful if uncer tain theme since Mr. Adam and his beloved but dangerous swaln first descended into the Garden of Eden. What the meteorological characteristics of this delightful spot in the primeval forest were Scrip ture and history are alike silent. It is a pity that they are so; for this paradise, which modern theology teaches is typical of the paradise to come, should in the grand unity of perfection been visited by weather the very antipode of yesterday's. So at least thought many, who said that it was as hot as a certain subcerranean apartment at present occupied by a spare zentleman, of singular proclivities, with other Bo hemians. The boarding house keeper, between her carving of tough pork and sick mutton, got one into the feeling recorded in Scripture, Genesis ili., 19—
In the sweat of thy face shall thou eat bread tilt thou return unto the ground?—a command that certainly looked as if the gods had moved to obey at six P. M., the dinner hour, when the subtile full subsided to 92 degrees in the shade. But few in the city seemed to mind the quantity they ate, nor does it appear that they were over specially anxious as to the quality. The stands, starting out with a stock of fresh and inviting fruit in the morning, soon found that the temperature had eaten great sores in their roay-cheeked peaches and touched their Bartiett pears with an ominous spot; ottowa and chockaw beer, soda and the spring waters were in great demand throughout the spring almost faunting non-rearrant podestrians, who appeared in different styles, but all showing the effects of the terrible heat. Some had their fine paper collars transformed into a soft pulp and worn about their necks like a dog's collar; some without coats and showing a shirt sticking to the back in a placid way that suggested what a forrible heat god the doinge must have been, had it occurred is the month of August, 1869. Others, again, fourished cambrie of a disheloth hue, and brushed the complexion of their gowns before they had made the transit of many blocks, and portly matrons nearly wilted. The furnishing stores, barrooms, bathrooms and barber shops did a good business, while the horse cars, stages and Broadway shops did a poor one. Sun strokes were numerous, it some cases fatal, and in many cases serious. Horses dropped down in the street, and even Mr. Philanthropist Berg's noble animal nearly became a caudidate for the very coffin which carving of tough pork and sick mutton, got one into street cars, theatres and meetings noticed elsewhere.
The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, andicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's plusmace, Hexald Building, Broadway, corner of Ann street:

1808. 1809.

5.A. M. 75 76 3P. M. 95 6A. M. 77 78 99 6A. M. 77 9 90 9P. M. 75 91 12 M. 31 86 12 P. M. 75 91 12 M. 31 86 12 P. M. 75 91 12 M. 31 86 12 P. M. 75 91 12 M. 15 95 94 14 versee temperature vesteriay.

To-day was the nostest day of the season. Thermometer 98 degrees in the shade. There are no Washington City.

The thermometer in some name, indicated 101 degrees, and at ser

o'clock this evening 96 degrees. Virginia. The thermometer marks 101 degrees in the shade.

This is the seventy-eighth day since enough rain (sit to thoroughly wet the ground. North Carolina.

WILMINGTON, August 20, 1869. Weather clear. Wind south. Thermorgeter 54 de-

MOVEMENTS OF PRESIDENT CRANT.

Arrival of the Presidential Party at News

NEWPORT, R. I., August 20, 1869 The President reached here in safety by the Sound steamer Newport at four o'clock this morning. He was accompanied by Mrs. Grant, Miss Neille and Master Jesse Grant, General Horace Porter, the President's private secretary, who was not present during the visit to Pennsylvania, being on a brief visit to his own family on Long Island, and joined the President and family at New York. The trip to this point was attended with no incidents of special im; portance. The usual amount of staring was done, but the President read his newspapers as indifferently as if in his private room. At hime o'clock this morning the President and family and General Porter went ashore. The President and family are stopping with ex-United States Senator Edward Morgan, and General Porter with Mr. Morton, of New York. This atternoon the President and Mrs. Morgan in one carriage and Senator Morgan and Mrs. Grant in another rode ithrough the city. Fort Adams fired a Presidential salute in honor of the President's arrival. Grant dined at half-past six this evening, after which the Mayor and City Council called to pay their respects. To-morrow there will be a formal reception at the City Hall.

The President's arrival. Grant dined the City Hall.

The President's devernor Morgan and families have accepted an invitation extended by ex-Governor Dyer, as committee of the Grand Army of the Republic, to be present at a clam bare to be given by the Grand Army on Tuesday next at Ocean Cottage, on Narraganett Bay, three miles below Providence. President and family at New York. The trip to the

## THE SLAVE TRADE REDIVIVES.

"Melling" Negroes at Norfolk, Va.-A New York Scamp Supposed to be the Seller. There might be another chance for the vilifler a certain dead lord to get up a good sensation novel sgain if the above heading could be taken to signify all that it might. It must not be understood as meaning that, as in days gone by, the negroes were sold at public auction; but it does mean that they were "sold" in a way which shows as much heartwere "sold" in a way which shows as much heartlessness as did the old slave trade. As Marshal
Tooker and his assistants were vatniy endeavoring to keep themselves cool yesterday
morning—and the sald Marshal Tooker was even
contemplating the "rape of the locks" from his
chin in order that he might have more chance to
breathe—there walked up to his desk a very due
looking young colored man and a gentieman who
keeps an employment agency on the west side of
town. The American citizen of African descent
was gotten up "regardless,"—velvet coat, shiny
hat and boots, and a genuine, natty "rig" all out.
The gentleman said he wished to call the atteution of the Marshal to a new system of swindling which was being carried on at Norfolk,
Va. It appears that a young man induced
the negroes to pay him the sum of three
dollars each on promise of providing them with
lucrative and agreeable situations in New York
When they paid the money he gave them the card of
an employment agency in this city, printed like a
check and stamped "S. B. Ginn, Notary Public, Norfolk, Va." On the back of the card was written
"Check No. 166. Norfolk, Va., August 16, 180. S.
B. Ginn." The number, of course, was different on
each card.

Furnished with these cards, dressed in their

"Check No. 105. Norfolk, Va., August 16, 1892. S. B. Ginn." The number, of course, was different on each card.

Furnished with these cards, aressed in their "befilest store clothes," and full of glorious anticipations, the poor "reliables" came on to New York, sought out the agency to which they were directed only to flud that they had been duped. The Marshai questioned the handsome "dark" as to the appearance of the aforesaid S. R. Ginn, and from the description given the Marshai fet assured that the rascal in the case was no other than one A. J. Healy, who formerly kept a bogus intelligence office on Broadway, but was driven out of the city by the persistent efforts of Marshai Tooker.

The duped "darks" are obliged to pay their own lare to New York; and during four weeks has the swindle has been going on some forty, perhaps, have been deeced by the perty secunders.

Of course the Marshai could do nothing in the matter but notify the authorities at Norfolk to look after "Mr. Ginn."